

Magazine Feature Section

FIRELESS COOKER Home Made Model Gives Good Results.

BY EDNA EGAN.

EVERY one knows the value of a fireless cooker is threefold. First, the saving of fuel, which is economy; second, less heat in the kitchen, which means comfort to the one who has the cooking to do, and, third, the improved flavor of nearly every article of food which is cooked in that way.

The slow moderate heat brings out the richness of flavor and, in the case of tough meats, renders them tender and palatable.

One woman purchased a wooden candy pail, such as almost any grocer or confectioner will furnish for 5 cents, and a sheet of asbestos paper for 15 cents. Line the pail, bottom and sides, with this asbestos paper, using small tacks to hold it in place.

Mineral wool (asbestos) is used for the lining, making a cylinder of the asbestos paper about nine inches in diameter to support the sides, which left about a two-inch space to be filled with this mineral wool lining.

Pack it in carefully, so as to leave no air spaces, making the top layer of crumpled newspaper to keep the wool from flying about.

A circular piece of the asbestos paper at the bottom of the cylinder completes the receptacle.

Then place a flat plate of granite iron at the bottom of the cylinder to catch any drops of water or liquid which might accidentally spill in placing in or removing food.

Make two pads, one to cover the entire top of the pail and one to fit in the cylinder, the latter to be used only when one dish alone was cooking.

These pads were made of the mineral wool, a fitted heavy cardboard, and all covered with stout cloth.

The mineral wool costs about 5 cents a pound, and you use something less than five pounds for this cooker.

It is important that the vessel in which the food is to be cooked should nearly fit the space inside the cooker and that it should have a tight cover.

An agateware or even a tin pail with close fitting cover will serve the purpose well.

Two or three different articles can be cooked at the same time, if in smaller quantities.

Prepare the food for cooking according to the recipe in use; place in the cooking pail, cover with water and cook long enough on top of the stove to allow the heat to penetrate to the very center—from ten to twenty minutes; cover closely and while it is yet boiling place quickly in the fireless cooker and cover tightly.

Leave for from four to six hours.

It will then be hot enough to serve. Cereals prepared at night will be found in the morning thoroughly cooked and quite warm enough to serve.

In the case of a ham, a tough fowl or a pot of baked beans. Always take out the pail after several hours, reheat it to the boiling point, then re-pack it for another few hours.

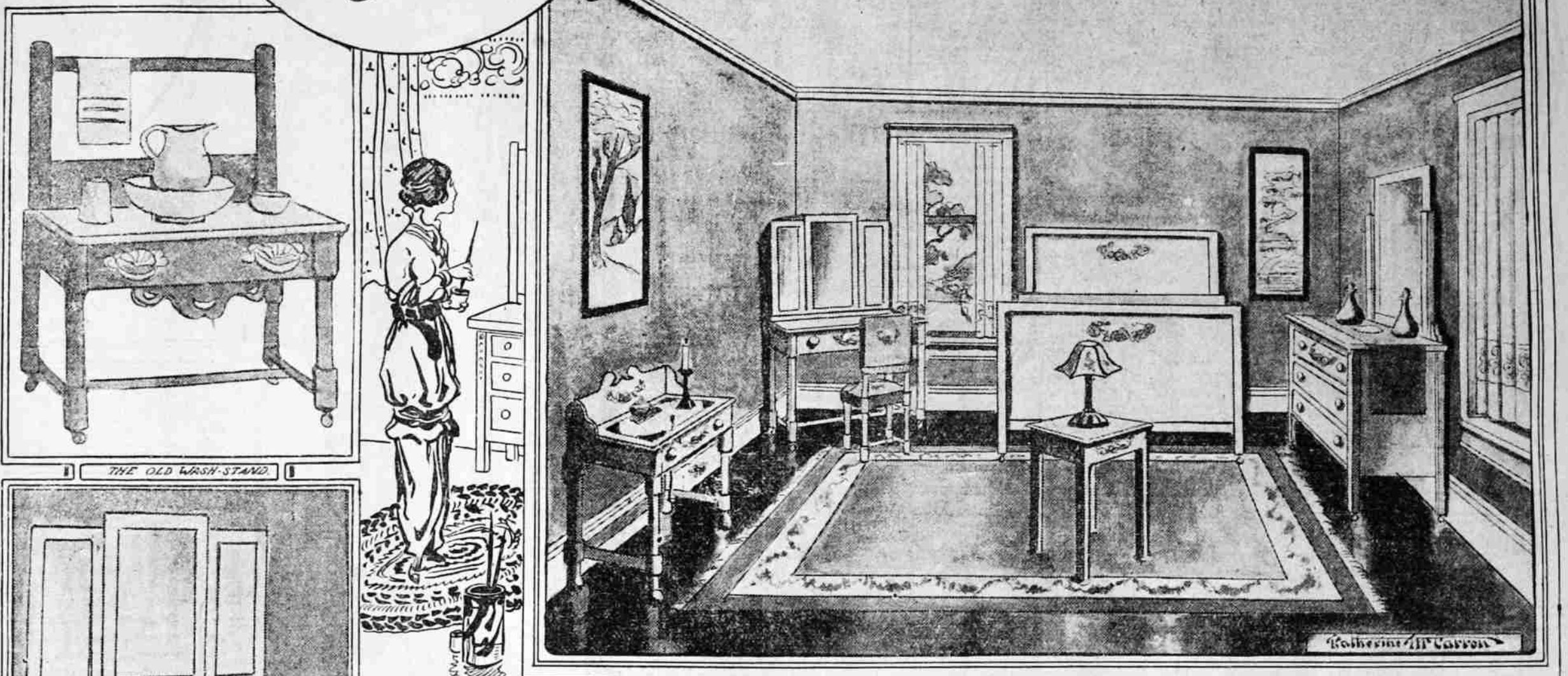
Also make a practice of placing the

half section of your stove griddle over the flame when heating the food to the boiling point, then place it in the bottom of the cylinder for the pail of food to rest upon.

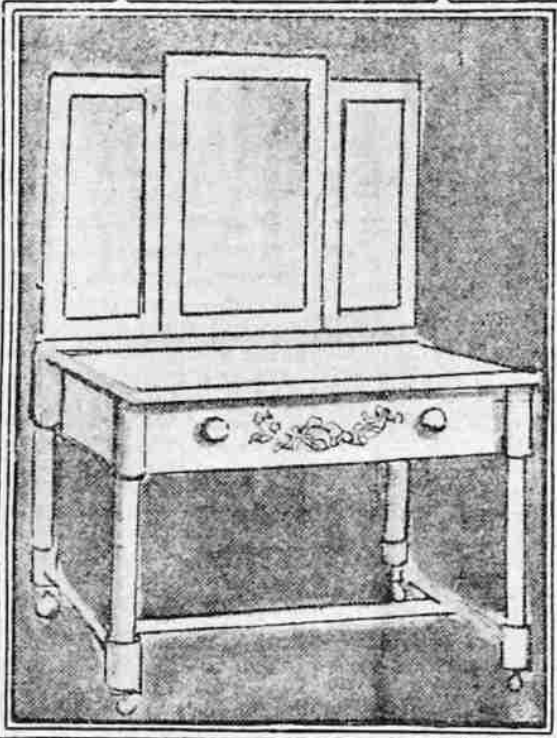
The ready made cookers use a piece of freestone for this purpose; you can use the stove cover if you have no stone.

As the whole function of the cooker is to keep the food at the temperature at which it was put in the pail, it will keep cold food, such as ice cream and milk, cold just as well as it keeps hot food hot.

WHAT CAN BE DONE WITH OLD FURNITURE The Bedroom



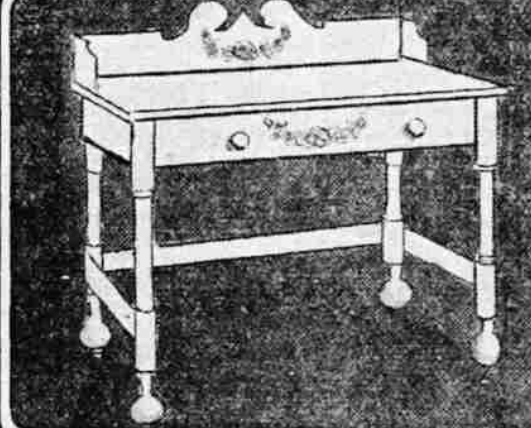
THE OLD WASH-STAND



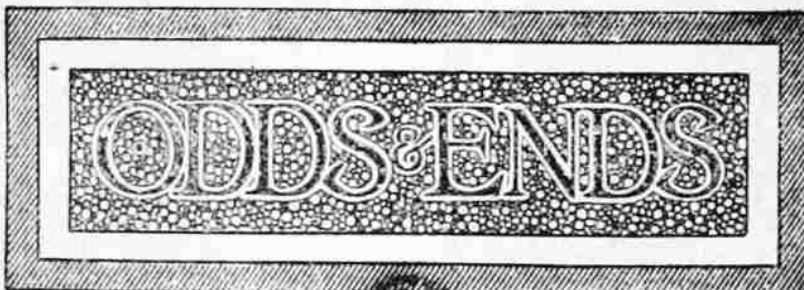
THE WASH-STAND TURNED DRESSING-TABLE



THE KITCHEN TABLE—



AND HOW IT LOOKED AS A DESK.



ODDS & ENDS

COSTUME FOR GOLFING GIRL



THE best way to keep the walls of the kitchen white and glossy is to wash their painted surface with bran water. Instead of soap. Boil one pint of bran in a gallon of water for an hour. The paint will look better and keep clean longer when washed with this than when cleaned with soap and water.

TO have lunch cloths and center-pieces without creases from having been folded is difficult. Either save the heavy pasteboard rolls that pictures and calendars come in, or make a roll of heavy paper about twice as large around as a broom handle—and, by the way, an old broom handle serves to start the roll of paper on. Have two lengths, one about a foot long, for the small linen pieces, and another for three feet long for larger pieces, and roll the freshly ironed linens on these rolls and keep in linen drawers ready for use, and it will not be necessary to iron the creases out of each piece, as is the case when they are folded.

ONE large room is preferable to two small ones and a good arrangement for making the two rooms into one is to have the wall removed between the two and erect a half wall one foot thick, with pillars marking off the dividing line. These thick walls can be converted into attractive book shelves. Palms, ferns and other flowers when arranged upon the shelf top give a homelike appearance to the two rooms. This is one late method of remodeling rooms in old houses, and all such arrangements are neat. The wall can be built of wood or cement. If the latter, the cement is glazed and mottled off the same as tile, or left plain to be painted, which is less expensive. As interior decorations change with other styles, the latest idea is to have all interior woodwork finished with oil. Oil-finished furniture is bright, but woodwork in the house should have a dull, rich appearance.

THE wise mother will place some responsibility upon every child as soon as old enough to understand how necessary it is that all share the work and care of the home who share its comfort. It is easier to teach them this when the mind is undeveloped and most impressionable, when mother's word is their law, than to wait until they have become careless and willful, and their own individuality begins to develop and assert itself. To guide that development rightly is every thoughtful

mother's aim. Begin with the toddling baby to teach habits of neatness and order and self-help, by requiring him to pick up and put away his playthings, and to wait on himself in every way possible. Very little children delight to run on small errands for their elders about the house, if rewarded by appreciative words and kisses, and the habit of helping in the home may be thus easily taught and acquired and prove a great blessing to both mother and child.

A DIRTY cut or a suppurating wound must be carefully bathed in carbolic solution (strength one dram to four ounces of water). If carbolic acid be kept in the medicine chest, this lotion can be made up at any time with a measure glass. After bathing cut a piece of white lint of size to overlap the cut, soak it in clean carbolic lotion and apply. Cover the lint with gutta-percha tissue cut so as to leave a margin of one inch all around the lint, which is just kept moist. The dressing may be removed in twenty-four hours and the wound will be found clean.

WHEN lace is soiled, even the finest, such as Honiton and point, you can clean it by being careful in this way: Sew the lace upon strips of muslin and roll tightly around a smooth glass bottle and fasten securely. Make a soda of some good washing powder and put the bottle in this to soak for several hours. If the water looks soiled make fresh soda and repeat the process, patting the lace frequently between the fingers, and rinse in several waters, then dry the lace on the bottle with a soft towel.

FLATIRONS that are put away for a few weeks often get rusty, and the best way to prevent this is to rub a little warm grease over the surface and then wrap them up in brown paper. When taken out dip into hot water that has had a small piece of soda dissolved in it, rub dry, and then put them to heat in the usual way. When they are ready to be used on the ironing board have a piece of brown paper with a little powdered bath brick on it, and rub the surface of your iron with this. It seems rather a lengthy process, but it really does not take long to do, and housewives will be rewarded for the trouble they have taken by finding the irons delightfully smooth and easy to use, and when they are like this the work can be done twice as quickly.

FASHIONDOM

Some New Ideas for Summer Wear.

BY MRS. KINGSLEY.

THE most successful styles which have stood the test of the last three months will be retained, but to vary them designers have added important details, which give the costume a sense of novelty without any of the bizarre notes that so often jar the good tastes of women willing to be in fashion.

The summer fashions are fascinating; they satisfy every sense of the beautiful, and it is to be hoped that the present refining influence will continue to wield the scepter for many years to come.

It is natural for femininity to prefer the flower sprigged, diaphanous frocks of the summer to the somber hues, dignified costumes of silk and velvet worn in the winter, so the fashions for the months are always welcomed with particular joy.

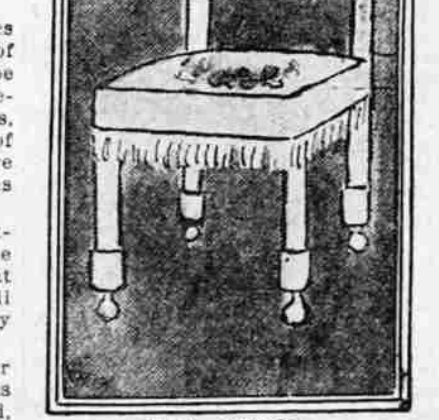
The lace and linen frocks which we are to wear this season are elaborately trimmed with hand embroidery, tucks, frills, puffs, shirtings and flounces, and are as varied in forms as the flowers that are sprinkled over their surfaces.

Each model that the shopkeeper proudly displays has some distinctive feature which stamps it as a superior frock, and you long to have an example of each variety in your wardrobe.

As a typical detail one may mention dresses, the lower parts of which were flounced with linen and slightly wired or corded to produce the desired crinoline effect.

Heretofore we have had frocks of silk, chiffon, tulle and other transparent materials wired in this manner, but now even the tub frocks show a decided flare.

Our grandmothers wore dimity, muslin, lawn, and even frocks made of "English prints," over hoopskirts, and we may be following in their footsteps before the summer has advanced very far.



AND AFTER.



AND AFTER.

FRESH milk is highly beneficial to the eyes in cases of strain due to overstudy. The milk should be made lukewarm, and the eyes bathed by dipping a rag into it and pressing it gently against the lids. If the eyes are not touched, but the milk left to dry on, considerable relief will be experienced.

THE tiny white, beadlike formations under the skin are evidences of a trouble known as seed acne. The mouth of the pore closes and sebaceous substances constantly collecting form into a ball-like mass. They form near the eyes usually because the tissue is softer there and the circulation more languid. For a permanent cure there is nothing better than electrical facial massage, which tones the tissues and brings a general state of stimulation and health.

AS a means of improving the figure and obtaining a correct carriage, few methods are more successful than the old-fashioned one of balancing a book on the head. This should be done for a few minutes twice a day, the shoulders being held square and the head carried with as little rigidity and as much grace as possible. Whenever practice makes the act of pacing up and down without allowing the book to

SEWING FOR PLEASURE

NO doubt many have had the experience of having pins scattered, of losing needles, or of thimble and of having threads, bits of goods, etc., scattered about when sewing.

Have a strong pasteboard box twenty inches long and ten inches wide in which to keep sewing. Having the lid handy for all scraps, threads and trimmings.

This lid can easily be emptied each time when through sewing and replaced on box so that it will not lay around and get broken.

There is no danger of your sewing material getting scattered by this means either.

Also have a small pasteboard box with a sliding lid in which you may keep pins handy on end of machine.

When not using your thimble, drop it in box.

As it is always handy to have an extra spool of thread for hand sewing, keep it right beside the pin box. The paper on end of spool makes an excellent place to stick your needles in when not using them.

By following these hints sewing becomes a pleasure, as there is no litter, everything handy and in its place.

In sewing lace on pillow slips, curtains, etc., be careful not to pull on as it makes the lace hard to iron, and does not look so well, anyway.

When sewing the lace on, stretch straight every little bit or you will be sure to get it out.

Here is a hint in mending which is also valuable.

When mending underwear, use a piece of strong muslin instead of a piece of underwear.

Turn in edges of muslin and baste the required place. Then sew all around edge on the machine.

Then quilt the patch on by sewing across several times on the machine. This is a quick, easy and satisfactory way of mending underwear.

FRESH milk is highly beneficial to the eyes in cases of strain due to overstudy. The milk should be made lukewarm, and the eyes bathed by dipping a rag into it and pressing it gently against the lids. If the eyes are not touched, but the milk left to dry on, considerable relief will be experienced.

DURING the hot days one's hair often becomes clinging to an unpleasant degree, not from too much oil from the scalp but merely from the natural heat of the head, due to perspiration. In this case there is a simple and splendid remedy in ordinary table salt. Twice a week rub into the scalp dry salt, massaging the scalp lightly the while, and leaving it in over night, and in the morning brush it out and the hair will seem as fluffy and fresh as though it had been washed without the darkness that is often incidental to muggy weather.

PERSPIRING hands are always evidence of nervousness. It is a good plan to bathe them occasionally with white-wine vinegar, afterward dusting them with powdered orris root. Persons suffering with such an annoyance should make it a practice to dust their gloves daily with powdered prepared chalk and should take plenty of outdoor exercise.



AND AFTER.